

INC

He who entered in the first act, a young man like Pericles, prince of Tyre, must not be in danger in the fifth act of committing *incest* with his daughter. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*
INCESTUOUS, *adj.* [*incestueux*, French.] Guilty of incest; guilty of unnatural cohabitation.

Hide me, thou bloody hand,
 Thou perjure, thou simular of virtue,
 That art *incestuous*.
Shakespeare's King Lear.

We may easily guess with what impatience the world would have heard an *incestuous* Herod discoursing of chastity. *South.*
 Ere you reach to this *incestuous* love,
 You must divine and human rights remove. *Dryden.*

INCESTUOUSLY, *adv.* [*incestueux*, French.] With unnatural love. *Dryden.*
 Macareus and Canace, son and daughter to *Æolus*, god of the winds, loved each other *incestuously*. *Dryden.*

INCH, *n. s.* [*ince*, Saxon; *uncia*, Latin.]
 1. A measure of length supposed equal to three grains of barley laid end to end; the twelfth part of a foot.
 A foot is the sixth part of the stature of man, a span one eighth of it, and a thumb's breadth or *inch* one seventy-second.

2. A proverbial name for a small quantity.
 The plebeians have got your fellow tribune;
 They'll give him death by *inches*. *Shakespeare, Coriolanus.*
 As in lasting, so in length is man,
 Contracted to an *inch*, who was a span. *Donne.*
 Is it so desirable a condition to consume by *inches*, and lose one's blood by drops? *Collier.*

He should never miss, in all his race,
 Of time one minute, or one *inch* of space. *Blackmore.*
 The commons were growing by degrees into power and property, gaining ground upon the patricians *inch* by *inch*. *Sw.*

3. A nice point of time.
 Beldame, I think, we watch'd you at an *inch*. *Shakespeare.*
 To *INCH*, *v. a.* [*from the noun.*]

1. To drive by inches.
 Valiant they say, but very popular;
 He gets too far into the soldiers' graces,
 And *inches* out my master. *Dryden's Cleomenes.*

2. To deal out by inches; to give sparingly.
 To *INCH*, *v. n.* To advance or retire a little at a time. *Ainslie.*
INCHED, *adj.* [*with a word of number before it.*] Containing inches in length or breadth.

Poor Tom, proud of heart to ride on a bay trotting horse over four *inched* bridges. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*
INCHIPIN, *n. s.* Some of the inside of a deer. *Ainsworth.*
INCHMEAL, *n. s.* [*inch* and *meal*.] A piece an inch long.

All th' infections that the fun sucks up
 From bogs, fens, flats, on Prospero fall, and make him
 By *inchmeal* a disease! *Shakespeare, Tempest.*

To *INCHOATE*, *v. a.* [*inchoo*, Latin.] To begin; to commence.
 It is neither a substance perfect, nor a substance *inchoate*, or in the way of perfection. *Ralph's Hist. of the World.*

INCHOATION, *n. s.* [*inchoatus*, Lat.] Inception; beginning.
 It discerneth of four kinds of causes; forces, frauds, crimes various of felonate, and the *inchoations* or middle acts towards crimes capital, not actually perpetrated. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

The setting on foot some of those arts in those parts would be looked upon as the first *inchoation* of them, which yet would be but their reviving. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

INCHOATIVE, *adj.* [*inchoative*, Fr. *inchoativus*, Latin.] Inceptive; noting inchoation or beginning.
 To *INCHIDE*, *v. a.* [*from incho*, to cut, Latin.]

Medicines are said to *inchide* which consist of pointed and sharp particles; as acids, and moist salts, by which the particles of other bodies are divided from one another: thus some expectorating medicines are said to *inchide* or cut the phlegm.

The menes are promoted by all saponaceous substances, which *inchide* the mucus in the first passages. *Arbutnot.*
INCIDENCE, *n. s.* [*incido*, to fall, Latin; *incidence*, French.]

1. The direction with which one body strikes upon another, and the angle made by that line, and the plane struck upon, is called the angle of *incidence*. In the occurrences of two moving bodies, their *incidence* is said to be perpendicular or oblique, as their directions or lines of motion make a straight line or an oblique angle at the point of contact. *Quincy.*

In mirrors there is the like angle of *incidence*, from the object to the glass, and from the glass to the eye. *Bacon.*
 In equal *incidences* there is a considerable inequality of refractions, whether it be that some of the incident rays are refracted more and others less constantly, or one and the same ray is by refraction disturbed. *Newton's Opt.*

The permanent whiteness argues, that in like *incidences* of the rays there is no such separation of the emerging rays. *Newton.*
 He enjoys his happy state most when he communicates it, and receives a more vigorous joy from the reflection than from the direct *incidence* of his happiness. *Norris.*

2. [*Incident*, Latin.] Accident; hap; casualty.
 What *incidence* thou dost guess of harm declare,
 Is creeping towards me. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*

INCIDENT, *adj.* [*incident*, Fr. *incident*, Latin.]
 1. Casual; fortuitous; occasional; happening accidentally; falling in beside the main design; happening beside expectation.
 As the ordinary course of common affairs is disposed of by general laws, so likewise mens' rarer *incidents* necessities and utilities should be with special equity considered. *Hooker.*

I would note in children not only their articulate answers, but likewise smiles and frowns upon *incident* occasions. *Wotton.*
 In a complex proposition the predicate or subject is sometimes made complex by the pronouns who, which, whose, whom, &c. which make another proposition: as, every man, who is pious, shall be saved; Julius, whose surname was Caesar, overcame Pompey: bodies, which are transparent, have many pores. Here the whole proposition is called the primary or chief, and the additional proposition is called an *incident* proposition.

2. Happening; apt to happen.
 Confrancy is such a stability and firmness of friendship as overlooks all those failures of kindness, that through passion, *incident* to human nature, a man may be sometimes guilty of. *South's Sermons.*

INCIDENT, *n. s.* [*incident*, Fr. from the adjective.] Something happening beside the main design; casualty.
 His wisdom will fall into it as an *incident* to the point of lawfulness. *Bacon's Holy War.*

No person, no *incident* in the play, but must be of use to carry on the main design. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*
INCIDENTAL, *adj.* Incident; casual; happening by chance; not intended; not deliberate.
 The satisfaction you received from those *incident* discourses which we have wandered into. *Milton.*

By some religious duties scarce appear to be regarded at all, and by others only as an *incident* business, to be done when they have nothing else to do. *Rogers's Sermons.*

INCIDENTALLY, *adv.* [*from incidental*.] Beside the main design; occasionally.
 These general rules are but occasionally and *incidentally* mentioned in Scripture, rather to manifest unto us a former than to lay upon us a new obligation. *Bayle.*

INCIDENTLY, *adv.* [*from incident*.] Occasionally; by the bye; by the way.
 It was *incidently* moved amongst the judges what should be done for the king himself, who was attained; but resolved that the crown takes away defects. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

To *INCINERATE*, *v. a.* [*in* and *cineres*, Latin.] To burn to ashes.
 By baking, without melting, the heat indurates, and then maketh fragile; and lastly, it doth *incinerate* and calcinate. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Fire burneth wood, making it first luminous, then black and brittle, and lastly broken and *incinerate*. *Bacon.*
 These dregs stick in the capillary intensions of the stomach, and are soon *incinerate* and calcined into such salts which produce coughs. *Harvey on Conception.*

INCINERATION, *n. s.* [*incineration*, Fr. from *incinerate*.] The act of burning any thing to ashes.
 I observed in the first salt of urine, brought by deputation to be very white, a taste not unlike common salt, and very differing from the caustick lixiviate taste of other salts made by *incineration*. *Boyle.*

INCIRCUMSCRIPTION, *n. s.* [*in* and *circumscription*.] Want of caution; want of heed.
 An unexpected way of delusion, whereby he more easily led away the *incircumspection* of their belief. *Brown's Vul. Err.*

INCISED, *adj.* [*inciser*, Fr. *incisus*, Latin.] Cut; made by cutting; as, an *incised* wound.
 I brought the *incised* lips together. *Wife's Surgery.*

INCISION, *n. s.* [*incision*, Fr. *incisus*, Latin.]
 1. A cut; a wound made with a sharp instrument. Generally used for wounds made by a surgeon.
 Let us make *incision* for your love,
 To prove whose blood is redder, his or mine. *Shakespeare.*
 God help thee, shallow man: God make *incision* in thee, thou art raw. *Shakespeare, As you like it.*

The reception of one is as different from the admission of the other, as when the earth falls open under the *incisions* of the plough, and when it gapes to drink in the dew of heaven, or the refreshments of a shower. *South's Sermons.*
 A small *incision* knife is more handy than a larger for opening the bag. *Sharp's Surgery.*

2. Division of viscidities by medicines.
 Absterion is a scouring off, or *incision* of the more viscous humours, and making them more fluid, and cutting between them and the part; as is found in nitrous water, which fourth linen cloth. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

INCISIVE, *adj.* [*incisif*, Fr. from *incisus*, Latin.] Having the quality of cutting or dividing.
 The colour of many corpuscles will cohere by being precipitated together, and be destroyed by the effusion of very piercing and *incisive* liquors. *Boyle.*

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INCITATION, *n. s.* [*incitatio*, Latin.] Incitement; incentive; motive; impulse.
 Dr. Ridley, in his tract of magnetical bodies, defines magnetical attraction to be a natural *incitation* and disposition conforming unto contiguity, an union of one magnetical body unto another. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

The multitude of objects do proportionably multiply both the possibilities and *incitations*. *Govern. of the Tongue.*
 The mind gives not only licence, but *incitation* to the other passions to act with the utmost impetuosity. *Decay of Piety.*

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INCIVILITY, *n. s.* [*incivilité*, Fr. *in* and *civility*.]

1. Want of courtesy; rudeness.
 He does offend against that reverence which is due to the common apprehensions of mankind, whether true or not, which is the greatest *incivility*. *Tillotson's Sermons.*

2. Act of rudeness.
 Abstain from discolorate laughter, uncivil jests, loud talking and jeering, which, in civil accounts, are called *incivilities* and *incivilities*. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*

INCLEMENCY, *n. s.* [*inclemencia*, Fr. *inclementia*, Latin.] Unmercifulness; cruelty; severity; harshness; roughness.
 And though by tempests of the prize bereft,
 In heaven's *inclemency* some ease we find;
 Our foes we vanquish'd by our valour left. *Dryden.*

INCLEMENT, *adj.* [*in* and *clement*, Latin.] Unmerciful; unpitying; void of tenderness; harsh.
 Teach us further by what means to shun
 Th' *inclement* seasons, rain, ice, hail and snow. *Milton.*

Naked, defenceless, on a foreign land;
 Prepitous to my wants, a vest supply,
 To guard the wretched from th' *inclement* sky. *Pope.*

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 1. Having a propension of will; favourably disposed; willing; tending by disposition.
 People are not always *inclinable* to the best. *Spenser.*
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2. Having a tendency.
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 The two rays, being equally refracted, have the same *inclination* to one another after refraction which they had before; that is, the *inclination* of half a degree answering to the fan's diameter. *Newton's Opt.*

2. Natural aptness.
 Though most of the thick woods are grubbed up since the promontory has been cultivated, there are still many spots of it which shew the natural *inclination* of the soil leans that way. *Addison.*

3. Propension of mind; favourable disposition; incipient desire.
 The king was wonderfully disquieted, when he found that the prince was totally alienated from all thoughts of or *inclination* to the marriage. *Clarendon.*

A mere *inclination* to a thing is not properly a willing of that thing; and yet, in matters of duty, men frequently reckon it for such: for otherwise how should they to often plead and rest in the honest and well-inclined disposition of their minds, when they are justly charged with an actual non-performance of the law. *South's Sermons.*

4. Love; affection.
 We have had few knowing painters, because of the little *inclination* which princes have for painting. *Dryden.*

5. Disposition of mind.
 Bid him
 Report the features of Octavia, her years,
 Her *inclination*. *Shakespeare, Ant. and Cleopatra.*

6. The tendency of the magnetical needle to the East or West.
 7. [*In pharmacy.*] The act by which a clear liquor is poured off from some feces or sediment by only sloping the vessel, which is also called decantation. *Quincy.*

INCLINATORY, *adj.* [*from incline*.] Having a quality of inclining to one or other.
 If that *inclinatory* virtue be destroyed by a touch from the contrary pole, that end which before was elevated will then decline. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

INCLINATORILY, *adv.* [*from inclinatory*.] Obliquely; with inclination to one side or the other; with some deviation from North and South.
 Whether they be refrigerated *inclinatory*, or somewhat equinoctially, that is, toward the eastern or western points, they discover some verities. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

To *INCLINE*, *v. n.* [*inclina*, Latin; *incliner*, Fr.]
 1. To bend; to lean; to tend towards any part.
 Her house *inclined* unto death, and her paths unto the dead. *Prov. ii. 18.*

Still to this place
 My heart *inclines*, still hither turn my eyes;
 Hither my feet unbidden find their way. *Rowe.*

2. To be favourably disposed to; to feel desire beginning.
 Doth his majesty
 Incline to it, or no?
 —He seems indifferent;
 Or rather swaying more upon our part. *Shakespeare, H. V.*

To *INCLINE*, *v. a.*
 1. To give a tendency or direction to any place or state.
 The timely dew of sleep,
 Now falling with soft slumbrous weight, *inclines*
 Our eyelids. *Milton.*

Thus far both armies to Belinda yield;
 Now to the baron fate *inclines* the field. *Pope.*
 A tow'ring structure to the palace join'd;
 To this his steps the thoughtful prince *inclined*. *Pope.*

2. To turn the desire towards anything.
 3. To bend; to incurvate.
 With due respect my body I *inclined*,
 As to some being of superior kind,
 And made my court. *Dryden's Flower and Leaf.*

To *INCLIP*, *v. a.* [*in* and *clip*.] To grasp; to inclose; to surround.
 Whate'er the ocean pales, or sky *inclips*,
 Is thine, if thou wilt hit. *Shakespeare, Ant. and Cleopatra.*

To *INCLOISTER*, *v. a.* [*in* and *cloister*.] To shut up in a cloister.
 To *INCLOUD*, *v. a.* [*in* and *cloud*.] To darken; to obscure.
 In their thick breaths,
 Rank of gross diet, shall we be *inclouded*,
 And forc'd to drink their vapour. *Shakespeare.*

To *INCLOUDE*, *v. a.* [*includo*, Latin.]
 1. To inclose; to shut in.
 2. To comprise; to comprehend.
 This desire being recommended to her majesty, it liked her to *inclode* the same within one intire leaf. *Bacon.*

The marvellous fable *inclodes* whatever is supernatural, and especially the machines of the gods. *Pope.*
 Instead of enquiring whether he be a man of virtue, the question is only whether he be a whig or a tory; under which terms all good and ill qualities are *incloded*. *Swift.*

INCLUSIVE, *adj.* [*inclusif*, French.]
 1. Inclosing; encircling.
 O, would that the *inclusive* verge
 Of golden metal, that must round my brow,
 Were red-hot steel, to fear me to the brain. *Shakespeare, R. III.*

2. Comprehended in the sum or number; as, from Wednesday to Saturday *inclusive*; that is, both Wednesday and Saturday taken into the number.
 I'll search where ev'ry virtue dwells,
 From courts *inclusive* down to cells. *Swift.*

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